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# MR. GREELEY'S MOVEMENTS.

FROM CINCINNATI TO LOUISVILLE. A FINANCIAL SPEECH AT CINCINNATI-THE JOURNEY TO LOUISVILLE-NATIONAL ISSUES

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Saturday at Cincinnati opened with the same scenes of enthusiasm which had marked the previous day and night. It had been proposed to make the advent of Mr. Greeley a gala day, and the morning opened with visits from delega tions and committees, and receptions, and the streets were filled with crowds and the air with music before soon Mr. Greeley was conducted by Mayor Davis, Mr. S. F. Covington, and Mr. C. A. Rowland to the Chain ber of Commerce building, where he spoke as follows to about 300 members who had assembled to hear him:

A FINANCIAL ADDRESS. MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: You will do me the justice to believe that I would not have chosen to appear before you as an instructor, for so it will seem to you, with regard to matters which you must understand better, perhaps, than I. I am here because I am asked to be here and being here I propose to make to you a few susges-tiens, which I trust will have a practical bearing. I fully comprehend that you are business men and that this is a pushess hour, and that whatever is said by me, must, at any rate, be very brief. To plunge at once, then, into the middle of the subject, I am one of these who do not feet entirely satisfied with the financial and commercial condition and prospects of our country. I realize that we have just secured very abundant harvests, and that these are very important elements of our commercial presperity. I realize that we have a currency quite abundant in its volume and acceptable at par over the larger portion of our country. We have many elements of strength, and yet there seem to be also elements or portents of weakness which ought not to be passed over m silence

CONCERNING CORNERS. You will bear me witness that for the last two or three years we have heard more, felt more, suffered more of a commercial collapse-I might say commercial difficulty -from the operations of what are popularly called "riugs," than ever before in the history of this, or, I think, in the history of any country-corners in wheat corners in oats, corners in pork-[great laughter]-cormers in gold, corners in stock, and so on, and so on. Now, gentlemen, I am not here to say that this particular elique, which tried to force up prices, or that opposite wiene many instance; I am not sufficiently familiar to judge. What I say, and think you must believe with me.

4s that the se exhibitions, these ebullitions, are symptoms of a financial weakness, if not a financial disease. They are incidents which are not likely to occur in a perfectly sound and healthy condition of the commercial busines and the currency of the country.

Well, we get on with them as well as we can, or, rather we chase one away and another soon presents itself, and every now and then, in the great commercial center perior ceruer, a kind of "Black Friday," or something that threatens a general disaster; and then appears the Secretary of the Treasury with his horn of plenty, and he lets loose something or other; he either buys stocks or he sells gold, or he does both, and he puts us at ease for a little time again. Now, I am not here to decide that that is not the best he can do; I don't know about that; but I do insist that the business of the country ought not to be in a condition to require this continue application of semething artificial, something let down from above; that there should be a state of things wherein business men and business interests should take care of themselves, and not require the continual inter ruption of some public authority in such a dictatorial form. Some men are swamped when the Secretary appears; other men are relieved; perhaps the greate good to the greatest number is accomplished, for aught I know; but I want to see a state of things where the Goveanment is not continually called upon to help us out. It reminds me of the state of things that existed in my earlier days, when every once in a while Mr. Nichola Biddle was called to Wall-st. in about the same capacity as the Secretary of the Treasury is now, to put his shoulder to the wheel and lift us out of some mire or

RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENT. I think we ought to be able-that you, gentlemen ought to be able-to devise the ways and means not only of getting us out of one particular corner, but of preventing corners in the future; rendering them impossi ble; or, at all events, disastrous to their contrivers Now, I am supposed to be a man of isms-or, what is the word !- a man of hobbles on this subject. Some men imagine that I am a very furious demander of the immediate resumption of specie payments. My opinion was money in the Treasury, mainly gold, and when we had a revenue exceeding the necessary ontlays of the Treasury by more than one hundred millions per annum, we wer then in a condition to resume specie payments; that if the Government had chosen to say, "We will resume we will take our greenbacks and will receive them a gold," there would have been no difficulty in making that resumption. Under that state of affairs I have seen the Bank of England resume; I have known banks of our country to resume with a very much smaller proportion of available assets to their liabilities than the Treasury of the United States had at that time; so that it seemed to me to be a perfectly feasible thing. But we did not resume, mainly because the people-I mean the business people-did not want to resume, and that, in my judgment, is the reason that will operate just as well ext year, two years, five years hence, as it operated then. It is my judgment that we are not likely to resume in any near period of time. Then, I say, if we want to resume we need all the revenues we had then and we ought to have husbanded them carefully; but it we were not, as you and I know we were not, to resume for a long time to come, then it seems to me a busine pulicy was required of the Government-that is, to pay out all its gold, all its treasure, beyond a fair working balance, reduce the debt by so much, stop the interest and leave the gold and currency in the hands of the bust ness men, instead of hoarding it up in the Treasury to make one of these periodical-(the conclusion of the sentence was drowned by the applause]. But I am not a dogmatist. I do not pretend to present this as a ma-

THE DUTY OF BUSINESS MEN. What I do here ask-what I ask this Chamber to orig tnate-is an inquiry and investigation by men of busi ness and capital as to where the proper remedy for thes disorders of which I speak is to be found. Let us be caim about it. Let us take time; let us investigate slowly, carefully, and let the business men of the coun me to the conclusion as to the proper remedy, not for a particular disorder to-day, but against the period ical recurrence of these disorders. This is what I would have the business men of this country do. Look at the matter as a disease, not at one particular symptom, and determine just what and where is the remedy. I venture to say if the men who compose chambers like this will agree upon what that remedy is they can have behand them the press of the country with scarcely an exception, and the public sentiment of the country; and whatever shall seem to them, after mature deliberation, rafter careful discussion, the true cure for our financial chorders and dangers will be accepted by the general judgment of the country and carried into effect. This is ail, gentlemen, and with these few remarks I thank you for your patient attention. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of the address Mr. Greeley went imme diately to dinner, and then placing himself at the disposal of a Committee who had come for him, ke passed ever the river to Covington, to receive his first greeting from the Kertuckians. The same immense crowds, without any apparent diminution of numbers, marked the progress through Covington. Here Mr. Greeley made a speech as follows:

SPEECH AT COVINGTON. MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: It is simply imposs for me, speaking from this elevation, to be heard by any considerable portion of this vast assemblage. I will therefore say but a few words, and let my life and actions speak for me the rest that I would gladly say. (Cheers.) I am glad to stand before you on the soil of Kentucky, and to believe that I have your sympathy and cooperation in the efforts I have long made toward bringing the American people, the whole American people, into more hearty and cordial recognition of the truth that they are and must ever remain fellow-countrymen. [Cheers.] I have misrepresentation, of prejudice, and of the natural passion born of a bloody civil war. I believe that the our of the triumph of that sentiment is now approach- couch and made to appear at the door, where a hearty-

ing. I believe that the day is at hand when we shall very generally realize that henceforth it becomes us to banish all bitterness and hatred, and forget our past conflicts and struggles egainst each other, and to remember only the blessed legacy of liberty and independence be-queathed to us by an illustrious ancestry. [Cheers.] In half of these truths I have dared to alienate friends whom I loved, and who loved me. I have ventured to make myself called a furnceat, a renegade, by men who will yet comprehend me better, and regret that they so misapprehended me. [Cheers,] No fear of present injury, of present evil speaking, of present repreach, has at any time deterred me from doing that which seemed my duty to my country.

When I first, at the close of our great war, declared that our country must be rebuilt on the foundations of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, I knew that platform was not acceptable at the North nor at the South. There were those who believed in and comprehended the blessings of universal amnesty, and yet rejected and spurned impartial suffrage; and there were those who eagerly clutched at impartial suffrage and rejected and condemned universal amnesty; and were a great many who were alike hostile to both. If the question bad been put to a vote of the people of the country, not one-fifth of them would have sustained my programme. Very well, said I, I can wait; and I have waited, not idly or unobservingly, but in faith, and have worked as well as waited, until I think I see the day not distant when the American people will be runited on that platform which they once rejected.

So, my friends, I rejoice to meet so many of you, and to believe that most of you are in sympathy with me, and to assure you of my undoubting faith that, whether successful this year or not-successful we shall be, successful we must be-for all the better impulses, all the more generous aspirations of the whole American people, must ultimately accord a triumph to the truths which I so early propounded and to the principles which I now represent. ["Yes," "Yes," and loud cheers.] So, with this simple statenent, I will ask you to relieve me from straining my voice to reach ears of which I fear the larger number catch but a mere echo of the words I speak. [Loud

The speech ended, the party took carriages and drove rapidly to Newport, another of the flourishing suburbs of Cincinnati, the route thither presenting the same enthusiastic outpourings, with the added warmth of manner and cordulity of greeting of the impulsive Southerner. At Newport, Mr. Greeley was again called upon and delivered the following address, which was received with cordial acclamations:

ADDRESS AT NEWPORT.

CITIZENS OF NEWPORT: There was a time, and that not many years ago, when I would not have been welcomed to the soil of Kentucky as I am to-day. There was a time when Kentuckians did not think of me as they do now, and I believe it was because they did not understand me so well as they do now, for in the olden time I was a humble but zealous friend of Kentucky's noblest statesman, Henry Clay. [Applause.] I loved, and trusted, and followed that man for many years and sore was my heart when the news came that ou fondest anticipations were blighted and he was not chosen President. But what matters it? The fame of Clay is world-wide, and he is revered and loved by millions of his countrymen, and will be for generation to come. What matters it whether he filled one office of another, or no office ! The office does not make the man it is men like him that glorify and dignify office Well, our friend passed away. The generation of which he was one passed away, and there came dark days over our Union-days of hatred, and strife, and violence, and tisruption, and it looked as though the sun of the Amerian Republic had forever gone down. Despets exulted crats exulted. "Well, there," they said, "you see what comes of your free institutions-they are played out. Witness your great model republic." Years passed on; there were reverses, there were disasters; but there was still the faithful American heart, and after a time all came round-the Union was restored, the old flag was triumphant, and the people-the American people-we brought together. From that hour I said : Let us try to be friends again; yes, better friends than we were before. We have differed, twe have fought; but the cause of the trouble has passed away. Slavery is dead; there is no more reason why we should fight; let us try to be hereafter countrymen who love and honor each other. So, in that spirit, with that purpose, I labored on for som years, scorned by many, misunderstood by others, and called a renegade, till some hencest people believed that I had absolutely turned my back on all the principles, all the ideas of my better life. I think they were mis taken, my friends. I think new circumstances, new conditions, and new duties presented themselves in the new republic—that renovated republic which has been founded on the overthrow of the Confederacy. I think years ago, and I have seen no reason to change it, that there are different obligations, different duties from when we had one hundred and twenty-five millions of those which were current 30 years ago. I tried to ple are. You must take care that bey shall be educated. forget and to cause others to forget passages in which there was only bitterness and nothing of profit o either party or to any class of the people. I tried to make my countrymen remember only what shall be, what must be, in the better future, which I am quite certain is opening on this people-that future of concord and of peace, of mutual reliance and sympathy, which was not known in the old time. Why, many a time I was told fifteen or twenty years ago, "You can come down to the South and nobody will hurt you." I said, "Why should anybody furt me? There was never a moment I wishes ill to the South and never sought to do her barm. Why should you tell me I will be protected in the South ! I have never been there, because my duties did not ca ere, but I felt certain always that no gentleman of the South would lay a hand upon me, and I don't believe they would let blackguards do it." They were talking as if it were but charity to let me pass through. That

has passed away. RECONCILIATION A REALITY. Fellow-citizens, you may have been among the most effective Confederate soldiers of the late struggle, and you may travel all over this country, and I think no one except a very low, vulgar person will offer you any insuit I traveled to the furthest part of South Texas last year and I was everywhere well received. I think every Northern man who went South minding his own business and giving nobody cause of offense, was treated, not perhapo well as I was, but his person and property were just as sacredly respected as mine were. Now, then, we have opened up a new era in this country. There was a time when it was not so that every Northern man, whatever his principles, could travel through the South. Now they can do so, and I am glad of it. It does seem that we have ome to a time when, I hope, we may say, " Let all that has made the alienation between us perish. Let us think no more of our triumphs in the late struggle; let us reoice together that these triumphs have tended to produce good to the whole American people. There is

berty at the South and at the North; now let there be fraternity South and North." Why should we call together multitudes of soldiers. exulting over victories won in the last struggle, and the rake up all the evils done in that struggle, as though they were characteristic of the people! There were actually men in the North who believed, when Lincoln was assassinated, that Southern people, as a people, rejoiced in that assassination. I am sure it was not so but here was a black, bloody deed done, and the whole people suffered for it. It was for a long time impossible to make a large portion of that class believe that that was not the work of the whole Confederate people. There was injustice done them through prejudice, through passion. We must try to dispel that prejudice and that passion; we must try to make the whole people feel that the American name is dear to us ail, and that even in our struggles we were friends. We did tear and rend each other; we did destroy; prisoners were unjustly treated; but I really believe the people on both sides meant to treat them with humanity so far as they could do so, and where cruelties took place they were not understood to be approved by the great body of the people North or South. Now, then, let us take a new departure; let us all resolve that we shall be nearer to each other next year than this. [Applause.] I am demanding universal amnesty. Why, people say there are only 300 or 400 disfranchised. Suppose there were only 200. I object to this disfranchisement and this proscription. It puts a stigma on the whole people. But I see that the time has come for me to desist, and I will therefore close, trusting that all of you will be better Americans, better lovers of our country and our country

men, now and evermore. This finished the business of the day in so far as the committee's programme went, and Mr. Greeley stepped on board the train and began the last stage of his Westward journey. The incidents in the trip down were full of humor. At a little village where the train stopped for a moment, Mr. Greeley was reluctantly called from his

voiced patriot saluted him with " We want to see you We are all for you. You have got to the edge of country where there are no Grantites. We are all for you, Democrats, negroes, and all." Under cover of the uproar of applause the train moved off, and the crowd missed even a word from Mr. Greeley, Long after sunset the train drove into Louisville, where the scene, such of it as could be observed, was simply in describable. The party from the train took a tarriage mediately, and, driving with difficulty through the immense crowd, went direct to the Grand Hall of the Exposition, where, after a vigorous struggle, Mr. Greeley succeeded in reaching the stand, from which he bade a brief speech on agricultural topics. When 1 was possible the carriages were again called, and Mr. Geeley was driven as rapidly to the Galt House as the rowd would permit. Here again preparations had been made for an address, and from a handsomely-prepared bacony of the Galt House the following was delivered:

SPEECH AT LOUISVILLE. CITIZENS OF LOUISVILLE; Standing on this sel of Kentucky, I ask you, who are my advocates in the great Liberal movement of the day, to bear testinony with me to certain truths. First, is it not true that we desire a government of just and equal laws, which shall extend equal favor and equal protection to every Aperican citizen ! [Applause and cries of "That's so."] Is it not true, while we demand a repeal of all disfranchise ments, of all proscriptions of all Americans because of the part they bore in our late struggle, that we deire that no man shall be distranchised, that no man hall be proscribed, but that every man shall stand or an equal platform with ourselves ! Is not that;the fiet ! [Cries of "Yes, that's so."] Is it not true that we have no expectation, no purpose, no understanding that the Rebel debt shall be paid, or the Rebel soldiers insioned, or the slaves emancipated by the result of the war paid for? Is it not true that we have no purpose or expectation or understanding that any of these things shall be done ! [Great applause and cries of "You're right."]

THE UNJUST PREJUDICES OF THE COLORED MEN. Now, fellow-citizens, I wish to call your attentionto an aspect of this struggle which has not yet been presented. There is no class of our citizens, no part of the American people who have so real and great an interest in the success of our movement as the colored peope of this country. They know we all admit that ther rights are perfectly secured by the Constitution, and that no one can go back of that, and that it is their rea interest that their rights shall not only be accorded, but that they should be fully accorded; that there shall be no opposition, no objection to their enjoying just the same political and civil rights that we do. It is their interest more than yours or mine that all contention concerning black men or white men shall absolutely cease; that every individual shall be judged and estimated according to his worth, with no respect whatever to color or condition. If our movement succeeds there is no party, there is no considerable faction, there is really nobody left in the field opposing or objecting to their standing on a common platform of American nationality. [Great applause.] I say, then, it is their clear interest that our movement shall be welcomed and ratified and approved by the entire American pe ple ; and yet it is a very discouraging fact presented to as that there is no other class so generally and so bitterly opposing us as they are.

There is no other class, as a class, who insist so thoroughly on misapprehending and misrepresenting us. I say not this to excite prejudice against them. They are ignorant, and their ignorance is not their own fault, though it is their and our misfortune. They are misled and we are calumniated in their ears. Why, I have been repeatedly asked to contradict ascertions that I have been a negro trader. Even on my way to this ace one quadroon girl, on hearing me speak, said: "I would like to stick a knife into his heart; he seld my mother in Richmond, Va." [Laughter.] Ican imagine a reason why lies like that should be told. I can imagine no reason why good men and women should not everywhere discountenance and refute them. It is, I say, misfortune of the colored people, a misfortune of our people, that they, as a class, are steeled against us. They will not hear us. They do not believe us. They are told that this movement is a contrivance to get them enslaved again virtually, if not absolutely, and that all the pretensions of the Cincinnati patform and Baltimore indorsement in favor of equal rights are frauds and lies. "If this party succeeds," says Mr. Wendell Phillips, "you must conceal your property and take care of your arms."

LIBERAL GOOD WILL TOWARD THE NEGRO Now, fellow-citizens, I state these fets here not that I would have you think any werse of these misguided people, but because I want you Kenuckians to realize that ignorance is a public peril; the you cannot well afford to have a part of your population growing up in such dense unacquaintance with public men and public to that they shall be too wise, too well informed to be thus misinformed and misguided. Pillow-citizens, if our movement should prevail, as I trut it will prevail, we will sweep away all this refuse of les in three months We will say to the colored men, "Ye proffer you nothing except the protection of the laws, he same for you as for us. You have your living to can as well as we. You will have to use all your abilities, all your energies, all your faculties, and make the met of them you can. The laws do not favor you, but the will theroughly protect you." In three months, if we succeed, the colored people will be so disabused that the same men can never

But suppose we fail, and we tay fail ! [A Voice "We are not going to fail." If the colored men did not believe that the power was again us, that the money was against us-if they did not reake that the Treasury the Army, the one hundred thousand office-holders were all banded against us in a force which they believe we cannot overcome, they certainly would not be so universally hostile to us. Why, they think we cannot succeed. and they want to be upon the wining side. That is a part of it, but they are also deluted in regard to our purposes. We say we are not you enemies. . We will not be your oppressors. We will us, though you have done us injustice. We will try as will as we can to have your children educated and enlightened, so that the mis. takes you have made cannot be tade over and over again. That is where we stand.

THE EVILS OF DISFRANCESEMENT. Now, fellow-citizens, why do we condemn proscription! They mistake, who say, that there are only two or three hundred left, now forbiden to exercise the common rights of American citizens. It is not so; there are thousands—there are five thousand disfranchised in the State of Arkansas alone—andthe men who hold them disfranchised expect to carry hat State against us by virtue of that disfranchisement. But it is not merely the number of the proscribed. Men who are not under this ban feel themselves proscribed because others are for an offense, which was their offense as well. So long as you have a proscribed class in te country, men all around them-honorable, generousmen-will feel, "I ought, too, to be proscribed the same as that man. The difference was only by accident; le happened to take an oath or fill an office before the staggle that I did not, out his guilt was no more than mile; accident, only, makes him proscribed and leaves he free." So that so long as there shall be a proscribed cass in this country, proscription will rankle in the harts of millions of Americans, who feel that they temselves are conicmned and banned in the act which dooms their leaders. It is not for the sake of the proscribed alone that I speak; every community has the right to the best services of all its citizens. Met say to me, "Why, you do n't want to elect Toombs it somebody else, do you !" No, I do n't want to elect any of those men ; but suppose other people do ! Who are you, or who am to say whether they shall or not ! It is not a question for me, but whether American citizens, who, you say, have the same right to vote and hold office as you, shall be at liberty to vote for the men they prefer, or shall be compelled to vote for the men you prefer. These questions reach not several hund-reds but several millions of our people. "Well," they say, "what do the people care about this! The banks are making money, the people are prospering; manufac-tures are thrifty. Who cares that a few hundred or thousand men are disfranchised?" I care. I say a war which ended nearly eight years ago ought to have had

[Applause.] I say that while we have often been amused with promises of general amnesty, the Government of the ountry has practically been controlled by men like Senators Morton and Chandler, and Gen. Butler, one of which Senators is saying: "Well, they all may forgive the Rebels if they will, but I never can." Now that See Fifth Page.

nearly all its bloody traces wiped out before this time.

PENNSYLVANIA CANVASS.

CURTIN TO THE FRONT. THE GREAT WAR GOVERNOR SOON TO BE HEARD FROM-WITH HIM WILL BE TWO MORE IL-

LUSTRIOUS REPUBLICANS, ELI SLIFER AND TITIAN J. COFFEY—A RINGING ARTICLE FROM COL. FORNEY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept., 22.—Forney's Press of morrow will contain the following editorial article, making the important announcement that the great was Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, will declare against Hartranft and the Cameron Ring, and that those able and honest Republican leaders, Eli Stifer and Titian J. Coffey, wift follow him in this course.

THE LINES OF THE PEOPLE CLOSING ON THE RINGS.

The lines of the people are fast closing upon the Cameron Rings of the State, and the struggle between integrity and debauchery in Pennsylvania, and between organized crime and public order in Philadelphia, is no longer a doubtful one. For a time the Ring leaders were defiant, and under the shelter of the flag of Grant they had hoped to seize the power of the Executive, of the Fund, by the enforced election of Hartranft, Allen, and the Cameron Ring candidates for the Legislature in this city. But their boldness has called into action the reserves of the people, and their defeat is now inevitable. We are warranted in assuring our readers that our noble War Governor, Andrew G. Curlin, will be able to speak within the next few days, and he will electrity the people by his bagie-call for the regeneration of the poiltical rule of our Commonwealth. Whatever he may say on the Presidency, he will come to the front of the battle against those who have usurped Republican authority and prostituted it to peculation and to the personal advancement of unworthy men in defiance of the popular will. Although still prostrated by painful illness, and forbidden by his physicians to cither read or write, he cannot be silent when his slience is insolently chaimed as an approval of the corruption that has poisoned almost every channel of power in our State. We tope by to morrow or next day at the latest, to have his appeal to the people of Pennsylvania in behalf of integrity and competency in our places of public trust. There are tens of thousands of sincere Republicans who will, as in times past, raily to the honored standard of their chief in this battle for the disenthrallment of a mighty Commonwealth.

With him in the good work will be the Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union, who was twice a Representative; three years a Senator, chosen without opposing votes; three years honored by a Republican Legislature with the conirol of the treasury when integrity was a requisite for State Treasurers, and six years Sceretary of the Commonwealth. A faithful citizen, a blameless public as revent and a Christian gentleman who is of necessity pronounced againt the domination that has crawled into the Republican temple in Pennsylvania and made it a nest of corrupt money changers. And cordially supporting Curim and Sifer in this grand assault upon he Ring Guerra and Sifer in this grand assault upon he Ring Guerra for the united Treasury, of the Auditor-General's office, of the Sinking Fund, by the enforced election of Hartranft, Allen

Europe. He was the ablest of the representative Sena-tors in the early and honored achievements of the party, was Assistant Attorney-General of the United States under Mr. Lincoln, and the first assistant who was called to sit in regular Cabinet council in the absence of his chief.

There is no mistaking the significance of this move ju n the eve of the great battle. It has been invoked be no unblushing boast of fraud, that it will rule, and rule mingled despotism, debauchery, and malice for year in mingled despotsin, debauchery, and mailed for years to come in Pennsylvants. It has forced the invalid from his sick chamber, and unobtrustive honesty from its retirement to struggle for the honor of our party, the purity of government, and the manbood of the citizen. Let the lines of the people close up for the conflict. But two weeks remain for setting the conflict of the people close up for the conflict. citizen. Let the lines of the people close up for the conflict. But two weeks remain for action. Corrupt power will exhaust its almost boundless resources to save itself from merited destruction, but an aroused people can dely money, authority, and fraud combined, when the good name and prosperity of a great state tremble in the balance. With Cameron, Hartrant, Alien, and corrupt legislative candidates overwhelmingly beaten, as they will inevitably be, Republicanism can win honest victories for honest purposes, and preserve its supremacy for years to come. For ward, honest Republicans, to Reform and Victory.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

THE ADMINISTRATION SHOUTING TO KEEP ITS SPIRITS UP-NOT MUCH TO EXULT OVER AFTER ALL-HARTRANFT CANNOT BE HON-ESTLY ELECTED-THE CHANCES OF COUNTING

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20 .- If loud-moutned pasting ever carried an election, Hartranft's battle and that of the corrupt Cameron "Ring" in this State might be counted upon as already won, for I never saw a set of political adventurers who claim so much and accord so little to their opponents as the "Bread and Butter Brigade" of this city. And the tremendous din and clatter which the 10,000 office-holders of Philadelphia (Federal, State, and municipal, for they are all banded together in the Cameron interest) have kept up for the past month, has, like the savage beating of gongs on the eve of battle, had to some degree its the weak-kneed members of the "Ring," and in son measure confused honest men in the Leberal party here as well as in other States. This doubt as to the result of the October election in Pennsylvania I have found everywhere that I have been during the past month: saw it in North Carolina just beginning to dawn upon the people; I found it in Virginia, shown by anxious inquiries as to the prespect here; in New-England and Washington many Liberals were almost ready to give up the State; and even here I have been surprised to find a few thinking Greeley Republicans and Democrats who seem to be blinded by the dust these fellows have kicked up." But the "Ring" made one fatal mistake-it shout too soon-and already, nearly three weeks before the election, the people begin to see that there is much more cry than wool, and to look upon the

ampaign like rational men.

BUCKALEW SURE TO BE ELECTED ON A FAIR VOTE. Hartranit can never be honestly elected Governor of Pennsylvania—that might as well be laid down as a fundamental proposition not to be lost sight of through out the remainder of the campaign. On this point al of the elements of the opposition are agreed. Col. McClure, leader of the Liberal Republican party, Col. For ney at the head of the Anti-Cameron Reformers, and Mr Randall, the Democratic State manager, are equally onfident of Buckalew's success if the people are allow an honest expression at the ballot-box, and I doubt i you can find in the City of Philadelphia a prominent member of the "Ring," even, who, if he told the truth, could not be forced to admit the same thing. Now then, where are the 10,600 to 30,000 majority which the Ring" orators and organs predict for Hartranft to come from! He will get no support from the Democrats I hear some talk of Democratic dissatisfaction in this State with the Liberal National ticket, and have been told the names of a few leading Democrats who will not support Greeley and Brown. How much of a following they have I do no know, though I am assured that it is inconsiderable; but I have not heard of a single Democrat who proposes to bolt the State ticket. Cameron's friends may buy a few, but the money will have to be oald for them "over the counter," and prices will range high. There is no division in the Democratic party, on the State ticket, and if the vote is only brought out, i will be solid for Buckalew. They cannot expect to get their majority in the State outside of Philadelphia Political parties have been pretty evenly balanced in this State (leaving out Philadelphia) in each election of the past three years, and that, too, with the Republica party substantially united. This year there is a respect able Reform element inside of the Radical organization which will not vote for Hartranft; in this city it embraces a great number of the best men of that party who are sustaining Col. Forney, notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon him by the Grant-Ring organs, and in the country, if the increased circulation of The Press is any index, Forney's course meets very wide approval. I asked a well informed politician, yesterday, to give me his estimate of the number of Grant Republican votes Hartranft would lose in the State; he replied that it was impossible to do so as the leaven of the teachings of the press was working, not among the politicians, who are always upon the surface and in the newspapers, but among the plain, honest citizens who would first be heard from on election day. Then, allowance must be made for the Greeley Republicans of the State, for I judge that no Republican who intends to vote for Greeley and Brown in November, will fail to vote for Buckalew in October. Aside from the prestige which a victory in this State will give the Liberal cause, there are other reasons why every friend of Mr. Greeley should help to defeat Hartrantt. You have already printed at length the evidences of sor ruption and neglect of duty that are daily brought against him by members of his own party, and which have not been successfully denied; but, worse than all he is the willing tool of the Cameron "Ring," which is guilty of more fraud and corruption, probably, than any other, Tammany under Tweed alone excepted. Bucka lew, on the other hand, is his very counterpart-able.

honest, with a character unstained through many years

irs of the State with ability and Integrity, and cause

of public service, he will, if elected, adminis

such an exposure of rottenness at Harrisburg to be made that the "Ring" will never again lift its head.

WHAT THE GRANTITES EXPECT TO DO IN PHILADELPHIA. No sane man, therefore, expects Hartranft to have a majority outside of Philadelphia; Geary came to the city, in 1809, with less than 200 votes to spare, and Stauton, Auditor General, last year, with only about 3,609. Hartranft's majority, if he has one, must come from this city, and it will have to be large enough to cover the usands which Buckalew's friends believe that he will inevitably have in the remainder of the State. Can it be one, and how? It can only be done by frauds on the ballot-box more gigantic than any that have over before been perpetrated, and they must be carried on in the face of greater difficulties than the "Ring" has before encountered. I have heard it conceded by some Re ormers and Democrats that Hartranft would, have an onest majority of about 5,000 in Philadelphia; Col. Mc Clure says that he will have no honest majority and, after studying the figures and facts, I am inclined to agree with him. Take the vote of the city for the past three years: In 1869 Geary had a majority here of only 4,400. The Legislature of that year passed a Registry law intended, as everybody knows, to perpetuate the Republican party in power, but the "Ring" was inexperienced in the use of it, the next year, and so only got the Republican majority on Conssmen in the cityfup to about 7,000. Last year, grown older by success and skillful by practice the majority or Stanton, Auditor-General, was made about 11,500, the largest Republican majority since the war except that given Grant. But last year there was no Reform Association working against the ticket, no Laberal Republicans were supporting the other side, and no exposure of the node of committing frauds had been made. Deduct the Greeley Republicans and Forney's Reform Republicans from this majority and add them to the other side, and then allow for the fact that the entire scheme of cheating at the polis was laid open in Col. McClure's contes for a seat in the State Senate, last Winter, causing new safeguards to be thrown around the ballot-box, and greater precautions to be taken this year to detect and prevent fraud, and it requires one more skilled in figures to give him 15,000 majority in Philadelphia. To give him 5,000 they must cheat, and I have not seen any well-in ormed politician here who thinks that he can be elected without a larger majority than that in this city. NO OCCASION FOR LIBERAL DESPONDENCY.

There is, then, I believe, no occasion to be alarmed at the noise the Ring is making. The mass meetings they are holding in this city, the torch-light processions, the speaking, and the boasting articles in their newspapers, can very little; the Republican masses are not aroused. Col. Forney told me to-day that he had rarely seen so much apathy among the people. The Hartranft meetngs are attended only by office-holders and office seekers. Other people tell me the same thing. It is true that the Liberals have as yet shown few outward signs of life, but there is this difference between them and their opponents-the latter have been moving heaven and earth for months to wake the people up on their side, while the former are but just beginning. The 'Ring" can do little more than it has done; the Liberals have the entire field before them. These are my first im pressions, gathered from a single day's talk with leading diticians here of all parties.

LIBERAL MOVEMENTS. The Liberals of Susquehanna held a large

outdoor meeting, on Saturday, and listened to addresse by prominent local speakers. The Liberals raised a fin Greeley and Brown banner amid much enthusiasm. The Liberal Republican State Committee announce

The Liberal Republican State Committee announces the following appointments: Senator Tipton—Sept. 23, Elkland, Tioga County; Sept. 24, Troy, Bradford County; Sept. 25, East Smithfield, Bradford County; Sept. 26, Wyainsing, Bradford County; Sept. 27, Rush, Sasquehanna County; Sept. 28, Friends-ville, Susquehanna County. A. K. McClure—Sept. 25, Easten, Northampton County; Sept. 26, Pottsville, Schayikili County; Sept. 28, Media, Delaware County.

Kilpatrick—Sept. 23, Easten, Northampton; Sept. 24, Bethlehem, Northampton County; Sept. 25, Doylestown, Bucks County; Sept. 26, Wilkess Luzerne County; Sept. 27, Scrauton, Luzerne; Sept. 28, Great Bend, Susquehanna County; Montrose, Susquehanna County; Oct. 1, Reading

Sept. 50, Montrose, Steat Bend, Susquehanna County; Berks County; Oct. 2, Williamsport, Lycoming County; Sept. 3, Bedford, Bedford County, Joseph J. Stewart-Sept. 21, Selinsgrove; Sept. 24, Clearfield; Sept. 25, Lock Haven; Sept. 25, Wellsboro; Sept. 27, Mansfield. Theodore Tilton-Sept.

Sept. 27, Mansaeld.
Theodore Tilton-Sept. 30, Allentown; Oct. 1, Lancaster; Oct. 2, Harrisburg; Oct. 3, Pittsburgh; Oct. 4, Frankiin; Oct. 5, Erie.

SCRANTON LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: Seeing a dispatch in to-day's New-York Times stating that the dispatch you published from Scranton, Penn., respecting the Greeley meeting which took place there on the 18th inst., was a "gross fabrication," I take occasion to assure you that it was correct in every particular, and that the statements of The "was no torchlight pi tion," "nor any such demonstration as is claimed," the there were not 300 persons in the Greeley Farm-House to hear J. J. Stewart," and that "the whole affair was failure," are themselves entitled to precisely the epiticular paper has applied to your dispatch. I have take the trouble to come to New-York from Scranton to go you this assurance, upon which you may perfectly rely New-York, Sept. 20, 1872. Ellis R. Williams.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

LIBERALISM IN THE NORTH-WEST. GEN. FARNSWORTH ON ADMINISTRATION COR-RUPTION.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 22 .- At the Court-house ere on Saturday evening, the question of Civil Service leform was discussed by Gen. John F. Farnsworth, who read a letter from a clerk in Washington, stating that a Grant agent contrary to the special order issued by the President, had visited the Pension Department and assessed every clerk \$5, the lady clerks giving whatever they chose, for campaign purposes. howed up the President's conduct in the matter of Holden, Clayton, Bullock, and others, showing that he stated facis that were a disgrace to a Chief Magistrate of a nation, who was conscious of their rascality, and rewarded them for it. The speaker deemed Pennsylvania sure for Mr. Greeley, and his experience during his stumping our makes the statement trustworthy.

SENATOR SCHURZ IN INDIANA. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 22 .- The Liberals of Northern Indiana rallied here, on Saturday, to the numper of 8,000, and were addressed by Senator Schurz. A grand terchlight procession took place in the evening.

PROSPECTS IN OHIO. WEEK OF EFFECTIVE WORK-CHEERING RE-

PORTS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE STATE, IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 22 .- The Congress districts of Ohio are undergoing a more thorough canvass than ever before. The past week has been improved on the Liberal side as no preceding week of the campaign, and much effective work has been done by the supporters of Greeley. Judge Dewitt has been speaking all the week in Franklic and Perry Counties, making converts wherever he went. This week he devotes to Pickaway and Fairfield Counties. Last night be addressed an excel ent meeting at Grove City, making an effective speech. Gen. Samuel Cary and Gen. Sanders Piatt have een speaking with good effect in Guernsey and Belmout Counties in the XVIth District, from which they bring cheering reports. Their meetings have all been well at-tended, as have all the Liberal meetings throughout the State during the past week. The reports from all seetions continue to come in most encouragingly for the

AFFRAY IN COLUMBIA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 22.-A personal quarrel occurred in a rectaurant in Columbia last evening, between Mr. Mout omery, President of the State Senate, and Samuel Melton, the Grant gomery, reaction candidate for the office of Attorney-General. In the affray John D. Caldwell and Major J. M. Morgan, two friends of Mr. Melton John D. Caldwell and major J. M. morgan, two trients of air. Mettow who interfered to separate the combatants, were shot. Caldwell was in-stantly killed and Morgan slightly wounded. The verdies of a coroner's jury charges George Tupper, a friend of Montgomery, with the willful and malicious shooting of Caldwell. The affair, owing to the social pa-cition of the participants, cames much excitance.

A DISTURBANCE IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Sept. 22 .- Last night, during a meeting of Republicans in this city, a disturbance began by the discharge of a pistel into the ground by some unknown person. Some say the shot was free by a white man others say by a negro. Other shots followed. No one was but in the neighborhood of the speakers, but three persons were seriously injured at some distance off. Mr. Morris of the firm of Morris & Co. was shot while standing in his own dwelling. Mr. Richards, son of C. G. Richards, was also shot. Oliver J. Jemmels was knocked down and clubbed. These are the only persons at present known to have been injured, and they were stacked by segrees.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ABUSE OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS EXPOSED-PROPOSAL TO CODIFY ENGLISH LAWS. LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872. A writer for The London News having pub-

lished a graphic description of the horrors of the steerage passage across the Atlantic, scores of correspond ents are adding testimony to the abuses and sufferings to which steerage passengers are subjected, and demanding immediate reform. Sir John Duko Coleridge and other distinguished jurists are advocating in the newspapers a codification or digest of the English laws, similar to the Code of New-York, which they praise highly. The London Labor League, yesterday, adopted resolutions approving the award of the Geneva Tribunal, as binding England and America together, and promoting the advancement of industry and civilization. At a meeting of the members of the League of St. Sebastian at Dublin, yesterday, steps were taken for the formation of an organization to afford material help to-ward restoring the temporal power of the Pope. There was frost in some parts of England last night, the first of the season.

#### FRANCE.

DIPLOMATIC TROUBLES WITH GERMANY-RESIG-NATION OF THE GERMAN EMBASSADOR-CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST REPUBLIC PROHIBITED - DISCHARGE OF EDMOND ABOUT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872. It is reported that Count Von Arnim has tendered his resignation as Minister of Germany to France in consequence of the unpleasantness he encoun ters in Parisian society. It is stated that if Count Von Arnim's resignation is accepted the Embassy to France will remain vacant, and Germany will be represented at Paris only by a consul.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872. Count Von Arnim, the German Embassador o Franco, has been gazetted Privy Councilor, with the title of Excellency, PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872.

The examination of M. Edmond About, at rasbourg, developed no case against him, and he was discharged from arrest to-day. It is stated that M. Lo Francis to retire from the Ministry of the Interior, and that M. Casimir-Perler, will resume that po-Paris, Sept. 22, 1872.

M. Gambetta has relinquished his intention of presiding or speaking at any public celebration of the anniversary of the first Republic.

### GERMANY.

CONGRESS OF OLD CATHOLICS-UNION OF ALL CHRISTIANS PROPOSED-NEW MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872. At the session of the Congress of Old Catholics, at Cologne, yesterday, Dr. Scalt was circled Presilent, and Drs. Petrie and Kornelius V.co-Presidents. The Congress adjourned to-day. A Commutice consisting of Drs. Dollinger and Frederick, and others, was appointed to secure a union of all Christians in the Old

Catholic movement.

MUNICH, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872. The attendance at the third day's sitting of the Congress of Old Catholies was large. Many failes occupied seats reserved for spectators. Motions were made and adopted favoring dotation of the elergy by the State, compulsory civil marriage, and the restoration of churches to the Oid Catholic priesthood. The Committee appointed to promote united action on the part of il Christians in the reform movement was instructed to hold its sittings alternately at Cologne and Munich.
BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872.

The report that the wife of Prince Bismarck had arrived at Torquay, England, was premature. She is at Varzin with the Chancellor and the remainder of the family. The resignation of Minister von Thile has been accepted and Herr von Balan, the German Minister at Brussels, has been appointed to succeed him in the Foreign Office.

SPAIN.

PROSPECTS OF THE BUDGET. Madrid, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872.

The Minister of Finances expresses the hope that the Budget which will be presented to the Cortes will have the effect of permanently restoring the financial equilibrium of the country.

MADRID, Sept. 22, 1872.

The Cortes will complete its organization on Monday, and the annual Budget will be laid before it on Tuesday. The Finance Minister's estimates for the expenditures of the next fiscal year are understood to be

less thau \$116,000,000. ITALY. CELEBRATION OF THE ENTRY OF THE ITALIAN

TROOPS INTO ROME. ROME, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872.

The anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops was celebrated yesterday with much enthusiasm. The city was profusely decorated.
The Pope received visits of condolence from his adherents, and addressed his visitors, lamenting the misfortunes of the Catholic Church and the injustice done to it

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

by the Italian Government.

SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE-MOURNING IN AUSTRIA.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872. Prince Oscar, brother of the deceased King, Charles XV., has succeeded to the throne of Sweden and Norway. All the dignitaries of State yesterday took the

oath of allegiance to the new monarch. · VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872. By Imperial decree the Austrian Court will wear mourning for 12 days, in respect to the memory of the deceased King of Sweden.

ROUMANIA.

FIFTY CONVICTS PARDONED BY THE HOSPODAR. BUCHAREST, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872.

The festival of the Holy Virgin was celebrated to-day. Prince Charles pardoned 50 persons convieted of crime, including a number of Israelites.

# CUBA.

FURTHER OUTRAGES AGAINST COOLIES - THE IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES TO BE IN-HAVANA, Sept. 20 .- The Gaceta publishes new

and stringent laws compelling the Chinamen now here to again make countracts for their labor for terms not tess than six nor more than eight years, or to leave the island. The Chinamen are desirous of leaving, but only a few of them have the means of doing so. The arrests of persons accused of being vagrants continue. Two hundred of these prisoners left Havana yesterday. They are forced to labor on the public works, for which service the Government pays each prisoner 50 cents a day. Gen. Riquelme is expected in Havana to confer with Capt. Gen. Ceballos. It is intended to make the revenues of the island pay the expenses of the Government, without a deficit; and for the purpose of accomplishing this object, the import and expert duties with be increased. A meeting of merchants and planters, at which the Intendente presided, favored an increase of the duties. Notwithstanding the numerous arrests of suspicious characters, robberies continue. A priest has been robbed of \$70,000. A suspected person, arrested yesterday for vagrancy, cut his throat. The Captain-General has sent a full reported disbanding of volunteers by the Captain-General is denied. On the contrary it is stated that he has authorized the creation of new volunteer companies. It is reported that an engagement has taken place at to labor on the public works, for which service the Gov-It is reported that an engagement has taken place at Cubitas, in which 300 were killed and wounded.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ....The barn, sheds, and carriage-house of the Hon Charles Courser, at Cobieshill, N. Y., were barned Friday night The loss is \$5,000; insurance, \$1,500.

The schooner Monitor, Capt. Kelly, of Bangor, count to Boston with a cargo of immber, was run into last Satarday schooner Rolling Wave of St. John, N. B., between Haifway Rock to Graves. She filled with water immediately, but the crew were red and taken to Gloucoster. Mass.

... Charles R. Henderson was arrested Saturday night by the police authorities of Battimore, charged with the murder of Dr. Merriman Cole on the night of Saturday, Jac. 8, 1872. Henderson was a tenant of Dr. Cole's up to a few days before the murder. It is stated that the evidence is very strong against him.

It is reported that a vigilance committee has been formed in Dakota, to deal summarily with horse-thieves and despe-ratedes in that region. A party of the committee went out to a stage ranche at Suake Ureek last Thereby and hung Michael Hartert, hasper of the ranche, and Henry Hyu, to the designable when